



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1893.

MR. CLEVELAND was elected last fall upon the promise that the McKinley bill should be repealed as soon as possible. Those who are opposed to the redemption of that promise attempt to conceal their opposition by urging a delay in the call of an extra session of Congress until late next fall, upon the ground that by that time the Treasury Department will have prepared a tariff bill which Congress will at once enact into a law. The opposition of the democrats in the present Congress to adopting the ideas of Mr. Cleveland on the silver question, right as those ideas are, shows plainly enough that his equally as right ideas on the tariff will also be opposed in the next Congress by members of his own party. And, with such opposition, supplemented by that of all the republicans in that body, the most sanguine friend of low tariff cannot hope for a reduction in the tax on the necessities of life until the approach of the next Congressional election. If it be the intention of Mr. Cleveland to redeem the promise referred to, he should issue a call for an extra session of Congress the day after his inauguration, so that the ways and means committee of the House, with the assistance of Secretary Carlisle and the tariff experts, Messrs. Wells and Atkinson, may report a tariff bill as soon as practicable, and thereby prevent its opponents from talking it to death.

SECRETARY NOBLE, disgusted at Mr. Clarkson's pretentious assumption of superior knowledge of the management of party affairs, says "if he, Noble, couldn't manage a campaign in Indiana or any where else better than Clarkson managed the last one, he would quit the business, and not only do that, but keep his mouth closed up." The trouble with Mr. Clarkson is that he has a much higher opinion of his own importance than any body else has, and is incapable of realizing and appreciating that patent fact, and that, too, though President Harrison gave him an object lesson by refusing his application for a cabinet position, and though the national republican committee made him their costumer, instead of their chairman, as his ambition led him to believe they would do.

WHEN POLITICAL leaders go out of their own party for advisers they must expect to be adversely criticised therefor, by their enemies in anger as well as by their friends in sorrow. The President-elect cannot, therefore, be surprised that ex-Senator Platt says: "Mr. Cleveland's plans are clear now. He means to run for the republican nomination in 1896. All us republicans are expecting the cabinet lightning to strike us next." There is no doubt of the fact that Mr. Cleveland's selection of Judge Gresham for the premiership of his cabinet can, without any straining, be construed as a reflection upon his own party, as it naturally implies that there is no man in all that party capable of filling the position efficiently and acceptably.

THE NEW YORK *World* says: "It will seem strange if any objection to taking Judge Gresham in Cleveland's cabinet shall come from democrats who have not objected to receiving into Tammany Hall a large number of republicans who voted for Harrison, Reid and the Minneapolis platform." Oh, no! Neither Tammany nor the national democratic party has any objection to receiving recruits from the republican or any other party, but it is one thing for the democratic, to receive recruits from the republican, party and quite another to appoint such recruits to the highest positions within its gift.

IF MR. GLADSTONE'S Irish bill shall pass, Ireland will have home rule, overruled by that of the British Parliament—somewhat similar to that of the respective States in this country, the governments of which are overruled by that at Washington. Having such rule, the problem is, what will the people of that country do with it?

JUDGE GRESHAM'S APPOINTMENT.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says in reference to the sentiment among democratic members of Congress regarding the selection of Judge Gresham for a cabinet position: "They all say they have the greatest admiration and respect for Judge Gresham personally, but they uttered bitter denunciations of Mr. Cleveland for selecting a man for his premier who, only a short time ago, went to the trouble of writing out an interview declaring he was a republican, and only voted with the democrats on the tariff issue. The feeling against Judge Gresham is so pronounced as to indicate that a strong protest will be made to the President-elect within the coming week. I am told there is a movement on foot looking to a combined attack upon Mr. Cleveland by the democrats in Congress to urge upon him the advisability of reconsidering his invitation to Judge Gresham to enter the cabinet. If what I hear be true a protest will be made each day. Some members of the party cherish the hope that this exhibition of hostility will cause Mr. Cleveland to change his mind."

In the Senate to-day Mr. Daniel presented a petition of General Ruggles of Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the payment of \$2,293.45 due him for commutation of rations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1893.

Those in favor of opening the Chicago fair on Sundays have decided upon another method of procedure which will be inaugurated to-day when Mr. Houk, of O. J., will introduce in the House a measure providing for the opening of the fair after 12 m. Sundays. It will be referred to the World's Fair committee and taken up for action.

After this correspondence of yesterday's date closed, the bill to allow the Washington and Arlington Railroad to connect their track in this city with that in Virginia by a bridge to be built on the piers of the old Alexandria canal aqueduct, but beneath the present wagon bridge, came up and was debated at length. Its passage being chiefly supported by Messrs. Hurd of Missouri and Meredith of Virginia, but Mr. Blount of Georgia and others opposed it, and, owing principally to the opposition of the former, it was defeated.

It is reported at the Capitol to-day, though on which ground is not known, as the Senator referred to is not given to talking about what he is going to do, especially to people who will repeat what he says, that Senator Hill will oppose the Gresham nomination when it shall come up for confirmation in the executive session of the Senate to be held immediately after the inauguration.

The House committee on ways and means this morning referred the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to his reported intention to issue bonds in order to strengthen the treasury's gold supply to the sub-committee on the investigation of the condition of the treasury.

Mr. Burrows on the republican side suggested that it hardly seemed the right thing to inquire into what a man's intentions were. Mr. Whiting, democrat, replied that sometimes it was very important and proper that an executive officer's intentions should be known.

For instance, there had been one occasion when tobacco men would have liked greatly to have known publicly the government's intentions. If the treasury were going to issue bonds without a premium it would be a very good thing for the public to know that fact. It has just been discovered that when the room at the White House occupied by the President's grand child when she was sick with scarlet fever was recently fumigated by the health authorities, many valuable articles, jewelry, bric-a-brac, cut glass, clothing, &c., were stolen by the men those authorities employed.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Myron M. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice John W. Douglass, whose term has expired.

There is no doubt that anticipations of a monetary panic are beginning to affect some even of those who heretofore have been deemed the most optimistic on the subject of the country's prosperity. It now appears that the late loan of gold to the government by the New York banks was not a voluntary offering, but was only obtained after solicitation, and then was not as large as was hoped for. The matter is of such grave import that notwithstanding the recent refusal of both houses of Congress to repeal the Sherman silver act—the cause of all the trouble—the friends of gold money are talking to day about making another attempt to have that act repealed. So low has the gold in the Treasury run that the Senate finance committee to-day reported Mr. Sherman's bill to increase the public debt by the issue and sale of government bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia attempted to have the Norfolk and Western Railroad bill taken up in the Senate this afternoon, but Senator Allison cut him off short by demanding the immediate consideration of the sundry civil bill, as a motion of that sort takes precedence of all other matters. This bill may pass at this session, but it is by no means probable that it will.

The House commerce committee at its meeting to-day postponed the consideration of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad bill until next Friday. The Senate committee has fixed no time for considering the bill. As there was no other District day in the House this session, it is well the bill has been referred to the commerce committee, which may have another day, but by no means certainly.

The Hawaiian annexation commissioners paid a brief visit to the Secretary of State this morning. It is understood that the commissioners were anxious that the annexation treaty should not be sent to Congress to-day, their reason being that its text or substance might become public before the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco to-morrow for Honolulu, and might thus be received by the Hawaiian people in incorrect form. The commissioners wish to take the treaty to Honolulu themselves, so that they may be on the ground to defend its provisions and to assist in its adoption by the new government. Their fears that it would go to Congress to-day, however, were set at rest by the information imparted to them officially that the treaty would not be transmitted before the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco.

There is no probability that the proposition to compel the clerks in the government offices here to work eight hours a day will pass. There are entirely too many pretty young women among the clerks referred to, and they have entirely too many friends among the Congressmen, for any such bill to have a ghost of a chance. If they were old and haggard it might be different, that is, the cynics say so.

During the filibustering in the House to-day Mr. Hatch, dem., of Missouri, indirectly gave notice of the course which he would pursue in reference to the anti-option bill. He had, he said, waited patiently for days in order that the consideration of the appropriation bills should be completed. But he now gave notice that unless the appropriation bills were disposed of in a reasonable time he would ask for the consideration of a measure which, being a revenue bill, had a right of way.

"To what bill do you refer?" asked of him. He said, "To the anti-option bill, and I am frank to say so, and if the pension appropriation bill be not passed this week it will have to fight against that measure."

The Oates cotton tax bill to-day secured a favorable report from a majority of the House committee on the judiciary. It provides that the tax collected by the United States during the war on raw cotton shall be refunded in the event that the United States Supreme Court holds the law under which the tax was collected to have been unconstitutional.

sent a petition of General Ruggles of Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the payment of \$2,293.45 due him for commutation of rations.

The House judiciary committee to-day reported favorably a bill making railroad corporations organized or incorporated under U. S. laws, for purposes of court jurisdiction, citizens and corporations of the States into which their lines extend.

Mr. Moon, Virginia's agent in the direct land tax matters, was at the Capitol to-day trying to get the Virginia Congress to have a small sum added to one of the appropriation bills for the payment of the penalties that were collected when the tax was. The amount would not exceed six thousand dollars.

According to to-day's Capitol calendar slate, the names of Representative Culberson of Texas and Mr. Benedict, a capitalist man of affairs of Connecticut, have been substituted for two of those that were on the same slate yesterday.

The following remarks were made by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, during the recent Barbour eulogies in the U. S. Senate:

Mr. President, John S. Barbour was a good man, and no higher tribute will be paid to him to-day than is embraced in those few simple words. He was honest, sincere, amiable, kind-hearted, benevolent and public-spirited. Unostentatious, courtly, dignified, and usually reticent, his great worth was known only to those who associated with him, and who had thus come to learn the sweetness of his nature and the nobility of his character.

In the forty-ninth and fiftieth Congresses I was associated with Mr. Barbour. During that service we frequently met, and I learned to greatly admire him. He was a gentleman in the truest and best sense. As a legislator he was careful and painstaking, and both in his public and private capacity stood deservedly strong with the people of his State. He was withal a politician of more than ordinary sagacity and skill, and his political associates in Virginia looked with great confidence upon his management of party affairs.

Mr. Barbour made little noise in the world, but he was nevertheless influential, successful, and strong. His mind was as clear as amber, and his perceptions wonderfully quick and intuitive. A quiet man, he delighted and charmed those who knew him well, being a most agreeable companion and popular host. Attentive to his legislative duties and devoted to his books, he found time to enjoy his farm, his horses, and his friends; and socially he was a prince among men.

During my service in the House of Representatives a great personal sorrow came to Mr. Barbour. A note of condolence made him my fast friend, and upon my advent to the Senate no warmer hand grasp was received than that from the dead Senator. In the Senate we were assigned to duty on the same committee—the committee on the District of Columbia—and here the friendship of former days was renewed and strengthened. As a member of that committee Mr. Barbour was attentive, industrious, and discriminating. He felt a great interest in everything pertaining to the present and future welfare of the city of Washington, and his vote was always given to measures calculated to beautify and advance the nation's capital.

For the first time I saw him at a meeting of that committee, and two weeks after, upon my return from a temporary absence to my home, his seat in the committee room was vacant, and his gracious presence was withdrawn from this Chamber.

Mr. President, the greatest of dramatists exclaimed, "Death, a necessary end, will come when it will come." It came to our distinguished associate suddenly and unexpectedly. Fortunately he was prepared for death. His life had been pure, his body healthy, his mind vigorous, and he lived in the love of those who knew him best; in the respect of those with whom he associated; in the confidence of all with whom he dealt.

Thus living, the best preparation for death had been made and the transition was from a warm and peaceful pain to one of peace and blessed enjoyment.

A good man, a pure citizen, a faithful public servant, a high-minded, honorable gentleman was John S. Barbour, and the tributes of respect paid to his memory today are but a feeble and inadequate expression of the tenderness of feeling and the strength of affection that those of us who knew and loved him would gladly utter.

Mr. Blaine's Will.

The will of the late James Gillespie Blaine was presented for probate in Augusta, Me., yesterday. It was executed in Washington, D. C., Saturday, January 7, 1893, twenty days before his death, and gives practically his entire estate to his wife in fee-simple.

"I, James G. Blaine, of Augusta, in the State of Maine, at present residing in the city of Washington, D. C., being of sound mind and memory, do hereby declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made.

"I direct my executrix hereinafter named, to pay my just debts and funeral expenses.

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret, to my son James, and to my daughter Harriet, to each the sum of \$50.

"I give and bequeath to my grandchildren, Emma Blaine, Blaine Copinger and Corwin Copinger, to each the sum of \$25.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The statement is now made officially that the Secretary of the Treasury will not issue bonds.

Members of Congress say that the rush for office under the new administration is becoming absolutely terrific.

The inaugural procession, in Washington on the fourth of March, will be from the Capitol to Washington Circle.

Carlyle W. Harris says he has six new witnesses who know of Helen Potts' use of morphine and her threats to kill herself.

Judge Hagner, in Washington, has decided that a husband has the right to his wife's letters, though they may not be living together.

The United States delegates to the International Monetary Conference met in Washington yesterday and agreed upon a report to be submitted.

A constable's posse summoned to arrest Thomas Johnston and his wife, near Asheville, S. C., yesterday, fired on the house and killed Johnston and his wife.

Charles de Lesseps has been given permission to visit his father in prison. It is current gossip in Paris that the Panama convictions were the result of political intrigue.

A book is said to be in press in Chicago on the Whiskey Trust, showing how the government has been defrauded of millions of revenue while the Trust was asking to have the taxes raised.

The congressional committee engaged in investigating the Panama canal scandal resumed its session in New York yesterday and examined Nathan Appleton, general agent of the canal in America, who admitted that he received a salary of \$4,000 a year, but he never knew what his duties were.

Mr. Cleveland received a letter yesterday from President Harrison couched in the most friendly terms and proffering the hospitalities of the White House before the inauguration. Mr. Harrison also offered to assist Mr. Cleveland in every way in his power in regard to public business and matters of State.

Mr. Cleveland has got to the end of his patience with office-seekers, who have been annoying him since he went to Lakewood, and last night he said that if they did not heed his warning he would be obliged to go to some other place where they could not reach him. Mr. Cleveland selected Lakewood for this preliminary work before he went to Washington.

The Spectral Black Head.

Sir Richard Owen had two remarkable ghost stories, which it was a high privilege to hear him relate. The one about to be recorded here was perhaps the better of the two. In his early days, when Owen held the post of a surgeon of the prison at Lancaster, a negro died in the jail, and a post-mortem was well as an inquest was necessary. After the inquest the young surgeon saw the body put in the coffin and the lid screwed down, to be ready for the funeral next day. Owen had at the time been already attracted to the prison by the admission of a negro, and negroes' heads were not plentiful; so he made up his mind that this one should not be lost to the cause of science.

On the evening he returned to the prison with a bag containing a brick. From his official position he had no difficulty in getting admission to the mortuary, where the coffin lid was unscrewed, and screwed down again. During this process the brick and the negro's head changed places. The ground outside the principal entrance to the jail had a considerable descent; and the time being winter, with snow and frost, Owen had scarcely passed out when he slipped and fell all his length—the bag went from his hand and the head tumbled out, and rolled down the paved way. He jumped up, caught the bag, and, following the head, clutched it just as it finished its career in a small shop where tobacco was sold. Pushing it into the bag again, he vanished out of the shop with all the speed he was capable of.

Next morning, when Owen was going to his usual duties at the prison, he was called in by the woman at the shop where the accident had occurred on the previous evening. She wished him to see her husband, who was very ill. He had had, she said, a fright the night before that caused him to look wild and dazed-like. The man, it turned out, was a retired sea captain, who had been in many adventures among the West India Islands, when many deeds were done that did not at that time require to be accounted for.

Among these had been the killing of a negro in which he had a hand, and the transaction had left a touch of trouble on his conscience. After giving these details the old captain told of the horrible event that took place the night before. He was sitting in his shop, all was quiet, and it so chanced that he had been thinking of the negro, when suddenly he saw his very head roll into the shop in front of the counter, and it was followed by the devil, all in black, with a black bag in his hand. The devil snatched through the earth like a flash of lightning. The description was perhaps not quite complimentary to the young anatomist, but it was satisfactory so far that it showed that his identity had not been recognized.

WHY CLEVELAND SELECTED GRESHAM.—A dispatch from Washington says: Democrats in Congress are asking each other now what political significance lies buried under the selection of Judge Gresham for the premiership of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. They cannot bring themselves to believe that the judge was chosen solely with respect to his natural or acquired abilities for the position. The theory most advanced in the way of explanation is that Mr. Gresham is to be President Cleveland's political legatee; that the incoming President has selected Mr. Gresham with a view to training him for the campaign of 1896. And it may be added that this explanation is not gratifying to the old-line democrats. As was stated in these dispatches last week, it means a reformation of democratic lines and the dropping off of those who have contributed most to party success in the past. They are to be relegated for newly-made party men, and a mugsy-wump is to be trained by Mr. Cleveland for future leadership.

Judge Wm. Lindsay was to-day elected by the Kentucky legislature to succeed Hon. J. G. Carlisle in the U. S. Senate.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Major H. C. Carrington died, at Hampden Sidney, on Saturday.

Mayor Ellyson, of Richmond, will probably be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will convene in Norfolk to-morrow.

The United States ship Constellation, with art exhibits from France and Italy for the World's Fair, is in Hampton Roads.

Two Maryland oyster-dredging vessels captured by Virginia in Pococom sound have been dismantled and sunk. Force had to be used in making one of the captures, and one man was wounded in the engagement.

Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall has published a card, in which he denies reports that he is trying to influence the people as to who shall go on the State ticket with him in the event that he is nominated for Governor.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was informed a few days ago of the purpose of the Davis Monument Association to bring the remains of her late husband to Richmond for interment on May 30, has written to Mayor Ellyson, of Richmond, president of the association, to come to New York to confer with her about the arrangements. Mr. Ellyson will probably leave to-morrow night for that city.

Lawrence Berry, colored, of Westmoreland county, was before United States Commissioner Henry Elegenheimer in Richmond Saturday, charged with robbing the mails, and was committed to jail for examination before the commissioner on February 21st. The accused was a mail driver from Potomac Mills to Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, and the alleged crime was committed on January 27th, 1893.

A Fearful Fall.

Edward Hazen, 24 years old, of Jersey City, started out Sunday after dinner to take a walk. His brother James is a quarryman and was getting out rock near the bluff at Palisade avenue and Franklin street. The distance from the top of the bluff at that point down to the Junction railroad track, which runs along the foot of the hill on the intersecting line between Jersey City and Hoboken, is about sixty feet.

The quarry is just at the brow of the cliff, a short distance from the long flight of steps leading from the foot of the hill to the top and opening out on Franklin street. There are about 120 steps in all, and it is considered quite an athletic feat to climb them all without stopping to take breath.

On the way over from Newark avenue Edward stopped at several resorts, and when he reached the quarry he was drunk. He staggered across the short space between the street and the top of the bluff, and, looking over, shouted:

"Hello, Jim, I'm coming down to see yer!"

At the same instant he lost his balance, and fell over the cliff. His brother and the other workmen with him fully expected to see him dashed to pieces on the rocks sixty feet below. To their surprise he struck on a projecting ledge of rock about thirty feet down and remained there. The fall sobered him up considerably, and he grasped the stump of some shrub and held on. He shouted for help. His brother called to hold on and not to move. Then he sent one of the workmen for a rope. He ascended to the top of the cliff, and with the rope fastened under his arms, the quarrymen lowered him carefully, but the rope proved to be about ten feet too short and he was pulled up again.

Finally Truck Company 2 of Hoboken and Truck Company 3 of Jersey City were summoned by Policeman Walsh, and they came with their apparatus. There were by that time 2,000 people looking on.

The Hoboken firemen began to raise ladders. The Jersey City firemen lowered ropes. The crowd shouted to Hazen to hold on and he would be all right. The ropes lowered by the Jersey City firemen over the precipice dangled within Hazen's reach, but he was afraid to let go of the shrub. At the end of about two hours the Hoboken firemen, under the direction of Capt. Stanton, reached him with ladders and got him down safe.

After being rescued he was forced to climb up the 120 odd steps by a policeman and was locked up in the Sixth precinct police station in Jersey City on a charge of being a disorderly person. When he was released on bail in the evening he declared, with an emphasis which carried conviction, that he would never drink another drop as long as he lived.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Woman of Pleasure.

"The Woman of Pleasure" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Wharton's sermon at Brantly Baptist Church Sunday morning. His text was, "She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth."

"The woman of pleasure sets her affections and her thoughts on having a good time," said the preacher. "Money is squandered for her, no matter how hard her father may have to work nor how long the bills remain unpaid. The home may be comfortable, but she must dress; she must attend all fashionable entertainments and have attention."

"The useful affairs of life are drudgery to her. Some one else may do that. If mother can hire a servant, all well and good; if not, then let her mother do the work herself. If she is married her husband must meet all the expenses. It is none of her business where the money comes from. The tired husband may amuse himself the best he can, but she is a woman of pleasure and pleasure cannot be laid aside. Such a life is unsatisfactory. It is injurious to health. The body is soon wasted and worn. She is old at twenty-five. If, indeed, her attention is turned to charity, it is as a social paid, resulting in a ball or theatrical performance, where more is squandered in show than is doled out to the needy. Live for usefulness, not pleasure."

At night Dr. Wharton preached a sermon on "A Young Man of Merit." He said in part: "In these words God meant men—not nummies or nuskats. He wants you in whom a heart beats. God wants men with hearts that know how to love. If you want to win a man you must touch his heart, not his head. Christ wept, and I want to see more men weeping over sinners. Then, again, you must be men with courage—brave men. God can't do much with cowards. You must have belief and faith at all times. We want more religion in our every-day work. Do little things. Put not off what can be done to-day. Begin at once."—*Balto. News.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman reported back from the committee on finance the amendment suggested by himself some days ago, in reference to the issue of United States 3 per cent. bonds. The committee had directed it to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill. No change is made in the amendment except to add (at the end of it) to the words "for the purposes provided in said act" the words "and none other."

Mr. Quay offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any part of the appropriation for the World's Columbian exposition has been paid; and if so, under what modification of the rule as to Sunday closing. He also gave notice of an amendment to an appropriation bill making appropriations connected with the World's fair conditioned on Sunday closing. He also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua canal bill—that the act shall not take effect until the government of the United States shall have secured, by convention with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the right to fortify and garrison the termini of the proposed canal on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to maintain one or more armed vessels on Lake Nicaragua and to march military forces through the territory of either of those States for the purpose of protecting the canal and the persons (citizens of the United States) operating the same.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (which went over till to-morrow) providing that on the 22nd of February—Washington's birthday—Washington's farewell address be read to the Senate (immediately after the reading of the journal) by the President pro tempore, Mr. Manderson.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Nearly half of the sundry civil bill had been disposed of (the items as to the World's fair having been passed over temporarily) when at 2 p. m., Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, said he would not ask further consideration of it to-day, but would yield for the Nicaragua bill. He gave notice, however, that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to go on with the appropriation bill. The Nicaragua bill was then taken up and Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate in its favor.

HOUSE.

Mr. Coombs attempted to secure the passage of the Senate bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday; but Mr. Secley objected.

When the Speaker's table was cleared of business, the space in front of the Speaker's desk was thronged with members, each one of whom waved aloft a pet measure and sought to catch the presiding officer's eye. Two or three were successful in the attempt but their efforts were of no avail, for objection to their bills was prompt and unmountable. Then, in order to cut matters short, Mr. Antony demanded the regular order.

Mr. Mutchler moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the invalid pension appropriation bill. He then asked Mr. Grout, who represents the minority, as to what time was desired by the minority for general debate.

Mr. Grout replied that the minority desired six hours debate.

Mr. Mutchler was not willing to grant this length of time, and moved that the general debate close at six o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Stone offered an amendment that it close at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Martin, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, offered a further amendment that it terminate at 6 o'clock this day week. After filibustering the democrats were again obliged to yield to the republican demand that six hours' debate be accorded to the minority; and it was agreed that general debate close to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The House then resumed the consideration of the pension bill.

Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Bingham earnestly protested against the proposed changes in the pension legislation. The latter said that this House would render itself infamous to the American people if it passed the radical, rude, merciless, un-American amendments were enacted into law.

Mr. Morse protested against the government violating its solemn, unwritten promise to the men who periled their lives for the support of the Union.

COURT OF APPEALS AT RICHMOND YESTERDAY.—ISSUES, Taylor and Williams against the city of Richmond; Gibson against Beveridge; Morton against Dillon; Hawthorne against Beckwith; Cochran against Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company; Epes against Kinsey, and Kinsey against Kinsey. Passed.

Rison against Moon and Parlee against Pharis, trustee. Sent to foot of docket.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The following statement of the contents of the home rule bill have been officially published. The bill offers Ireland a Legislature, a free deal in all Irish affairs, and an executive government responsible to that Legislature. In all the main principles, and in the political machinery it is provided much better than the bill of 1886. The Irish parliamentary party, at a meeting specially summoned after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, cordially accepted the new home rule constitution as a satisfactory scheme of Irish national self-government, subject to endeavors in committee to improve the proposed financial arrangements, and to have the time shortened wherein the land question is to be withheld from the purview of the Irish national Legislature. They are authorized by the party to transmit this resolution to the friends and supporters of Irish liberty in the United States and Canada.

The Prince of Wales was the first to congratulate Mr. Gladstone yesterday in a private room at the House of Commons, after his address introducing the home rule bill. Then the Duchess of Teck, and the Princesses Louise and May of Teck, congratulated the premier.

Mr. Labouchere declares that he intends to move as an amendment to the home rule bill the exclusion of Irish members from the imperial parliament.

Mr. Randolph Censured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The trustees of the Southern Society have severely reprimanded Wilton Randolph for the remark he made to ex-Congressman John S. Wise. Mr. Randolph met Mr. Wise in the corridor and asked him if he had been delivering the republican speeches as reported in the papers. Mr. Wise said he had and Randolph said: "Then I don't want to have anything more to do with you." Mr. Wise did not lose his temper, but passed on. The trustees considered this introduction of politics into the club most improper and did not spare Mr. Randolph's feelings in telling him so. They thought that Mr. Wise might better have paid no attention to Mr. Randolph's question, but accepted his resignation with regret. It is expected that the dinner of the society at the Madison Square Garden assembly rooms on February 22 will be of rare interest. Dr. J. H. Parker will preside, and Jos. H. Choate, John G. Carlisle, Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi; and Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, will deliver addresses.

The Hawaiian Commissioner En route.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb. Feb. 14.—The train which left San Francisco, Friday, which was supposed to have Paul Newman, Queen Liliuokalani's plenipotentiary on board, pulled into North Platte yesterday. The plenipotentiary and the Hawaiian Prince were not on board but Chas. M. Cooke, who is supplementary annexation commissioner from the Islands, was on the train. He brings the supplementary dispatches to the commissioners and a pile of documents and petitions favoring annexation. Among the reasons for desiring annexation Mr. Cooke mentions relief from exorbitant taxation as one of the chief ones. It costs nearly \$100,000 a year to maintain royalty and there are but fifty thousand tax payers on the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—It is not thought probable that any further news from the Hawaiian Islands will be received here before Wednesday next.

Divorce Proceedings Instituted.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 14.—John H. Morrison, living near here, has filed a petition for divorce from his wife, whom he has not seen for 20 years. In 1873 Morrison left his home in York, Pa., and located in St. Joseph, Mo., intending to send for his family as soon as he had saved sufficient money. In 1875 he received a letter